The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,694. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

SUTHERLAND—At Calcutta, on the 12th January, Mrs. D. Sutherland, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LARYMORE—SCOTT—At St. John's Church, Calcutta, on the 11th January, by the Rev. A. B. Spry, B.A., Alexander Douglas Larymore, Esq., to Margaret Amelia, second daughter of the late Henry Scott, Esq., of Barrisaul.

CARRINGTON—JOYCE—On the 12th January, at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. Father Everard, and afterwards at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Cave Browne, M.A., Edmund Carrington, of Calcutta, second son of S. Carrington, Esq., of Cheltenham, to Emily Florence, second daughter of Captain E. Joyce, of Dublin, late H. M.'s 63rd Regiment.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

JONES—At Agra, on the 6th instant, the wife of G. M. Jones, Esq., Collector of Customs, of a daughter.

GREGSON—At Agra, on the 15th instant, the wife of Rev. John Gregson, of a son.

STEPHENSON—At Nowgong in Bundelcund, on the 12th instant, the wife of Captain F. J. Stephenson, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WACE—BLYTH—At Mooltan, on the 1st January, by the Rev. R. D. James, M.A., Lieutenant E. G. Wace, Assistant Commissioner of Dera Ghazee Khan, to Eveline Agnes, youngest daughter of W. E. Blyth, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Googaira.

CHINA.

DEATHS.

KRONE—On the 14th Nov., of Dysentery, at Aden, and on his way to China, the Rev. A. Krone, for many years Missionary in China.

CRIBE—At Hongkong, on board H. M. S. *Melville*, on the 14th December, John Cribb, Quarter Master H. M. S. *Racehorse*.

SHORT—At Hongkong, on board H. M. S. *Melville*, on the 14th December, John Short, Stoker of H. M. S. *Centaur*.

HORAN—At the General Hospital, Hongkong, on the 14th December, Michael Horan, Private H. M. 99th Regiment, aged 24 years.

WELLS—At the Parchment Hospital, Kowloong, on the 14th December, Joseph Wells, Private H. M. 99th Regiment, aged 27 years.

PARKER—At the United States Consulate, Fuhchau, on the 6th December, Montgomery D. Parker, of Boston, Mass. U. S. A.

WITT—On the 26th November, before Hankow, Jacob Witt, a native of Hamburg, Germany.

WISE—On the 26th October, at Fulsham House, Wilmslow, aged 2 years, Alfred John, son of John Wise, late of China.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

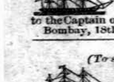
To sail in February.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1,000 Tons Register, CHARLES ORRISS, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 18th January 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL IN A FEW DAYS.



THE fast sailing Clipper Ship SARAH M., 1,010 Tons register, Captain RAISBECK, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Apply to the Captain on board, or to FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

Bombay, 18th January 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about first Week in February.)

THE celebrated White Star Line of Packet Ship REED JACKET, Geo. J. HARLEY, R. N. R. Commander, has magnificent Saloon accommodation, with a Piano, Library and a Stewardess.

For passage apply to Captain HARLEY on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

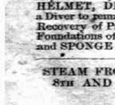
FOR NEW YORK.

(TO SAIL ABOUT 1ST MARCH.)

THE celebrated Frigate INCONSTANT, late of H M.'s Navy, 1,196 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Cabin Passengers. For passage apply to Captain CULLITON on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR CHARTER TO RANGOON FOR A CARGO OF TIMBER.

THE fine good Ship WILLIAM STEVENS, 800 Tons, R. H. BORDER, Commander. For particulars apply to BHOY JEEBHOY MOOSAJEE & Co., near the Market, outside the Fort.



FOR SALE.—The Clipper Ship 3/3 in veritas "LANCASTRIAN," lately sailed for Liverpool. For particulars apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

DIVING APPARATUS.

C. E. HEINKE, SUBMARINE ENGINEER, 79 Great Portland-street, London, begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important Improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET, DRESS, and APPARATUS which enables a Diver to remain any length of time under water for the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also for PEARL and SPONGE DIVING.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN ON THE 8TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY, AND 5TH AND 9TH MARCH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY ON THE 13TH AND 27TH FEBRUARY, AND 10TH AND 27TH MARCH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch their Screw Steamer JOHN CASTLE, at 6 P.M. on the 8th February, and the Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, at 6 P.M. on the 20th February, leaving Cochin respectively on the 13th and 27th February.

For Passage rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd January 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, until further notice.

THIS DAY, the TELEGRAPH will leave Bombay at 4 P.M., and on TUESDAY next, the 26th idem, the JOHNSTON CASTLE will leave Bombay at 6 P.M.

For information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c. apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd January 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thos. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from West England), has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, 12 o'clock noon positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWILLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 10 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Dorothy*, B. BRUCE, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, failing which the same will be landed at their expense and risk. Captain BRUCE will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agent, for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Anompna*, arrived from Liverpool, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any boats the Captain may be able to secure without further notice at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Bombay, 20th January 1864. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE Consignees of Cargo per Barque *Anna Holdsberg*, from Mauritius, are requested to send off Boats at once for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain C. W. LECGUIRE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same leave the Ship's deck. Order accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to us for counter signature.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 14th January 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders for making Clothing for Her Majesty's British and Indian Troops on the Establishment of this Presidency, will be received at the Clothing Agents Office in the Town Barracks up to 1 o'clock P.M. on WEDNESDAY, 10th February next. All particulars may be learned at the above Office, daily, between the hours of 12 and 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

G. A. LECKIE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Army Clothing Agent.

Bombay, 18th December 1863.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—STEAM COAL.—The Managing Agent of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company will receive Tenders up to 31st instant, for the supply of, from 1,000 to 2,000 Tons of Screened Steam Coal.

Tenders to be accompanied by Copies of Certificates and a Statement as to whether the Tenderer proposes to give delivery at Surat, or on shore, and where.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Office's, Bombay, 14th January 1864.

MASONIC HALL.—A Masonic Ball will be given in the Town Hall, Bombay, under the auspices of LODGE PERSEVERANCE, on FRIDAY, the 22nd January 1864. All Masons are invited to join.

Subscription, 20 Rupees each.

Only Masons will be permitted to subscribe, and no Mason can be admitted as a Guest.

Each Subscriber will be allowed to invite three Ladies, or two Ladies, and one Gentleman.

Ten Rupees will be charged for each additional Guest.

Application for Tickets, with Subscription and Names of Guests, to be sent to the undersigned before the 20th of January 1864.

By order of the Ball Committee,
CHAS. JONES, Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 5, Grant Buildings, Bombay, 26th December.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References are kindly permitted to :—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.—In 1858, a sum of Rupees was by the proper authorities declared to belong to the Subscriber then Engineer on board the *Lady Falkland* steamer, as Persian Batta.

The Subscriber had occasion in India without receiving payment, and on since applying the authorities object to pay because of a document having been presented to them pretending to bear my Signature, and authorising payment to the person therein named. No such document ever having been signed by me, and the same being a fraud.

Previous Enquiries having failed.

Notice is hereby given, requiring any person pretending to claim to said Batta money in virtue of said pretended authority to appear within three months from this date otherwise to forfeit all such claim.

PETER McDOUGALL,
Engineer, late Indian Navy.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરએન્યલ શીપઓનીગ એસોશીએશન
(લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरियंटल शिपर्अिंगीग भागेशीएशन लीमर्टेड.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Advertisement, dated the 19th October last, Notice is hereby given to those Shareholders of the Association who have not paid the Second Call, due on the 20th instant, that interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum instead of 9 per cent. will be charged on all Calls not paid into the Central Bank of Western India by the 1st of December next, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture at any time thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors,
S. P. FRAMJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Association's Office, 31, Meadow Street, Bombay, 24th November 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given to those Shareholders who have not paid the Second Call of Rs. 250 per Share in the above Company, that if such Call, together with Interest thereon from the 20th November last (the date on which it became due), be not paid at the Central Bank of Western India in Bombay, on or before the 31st January, instant, their Shares will be liable to be forfeited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
S. P. FRAMJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

31, Meadow Street, Bombay, 12th January 1864.

THE PANCHGUNNY SCHOOL COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,000, in 1,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 each.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. M. H. SCOTT, Member of Council, &c.

H. GAMBLE, Esq., Official Assignee.
The Rev. FRANCIS GELL, Poona.
HERBERT GIRAUD, Esq., M.D., Grant Medical College.
ARTHUR M. MOORE, Esq., Messrs. Blackwell & Co.
JOHN PEET, Esq., M.D., Grant Medical College.
W. TREVOR HOPER, Esq., Messrs. Lawrence & Co.
The Rev. J. F. SPRING, Bombay. *With power to add to their number.*

Solicitor—G. S. JUDGE, Esq.
Head Master—The Rev. J. J. FARNHAM.

The object of this Company is to provide the means of affording a liberal Christian education to children, in a healthy locality which shall be easily accessible to their parents.

Applications for Shares to be made to MESSRS. HOWARD and BROWN, No. 1, Rampart Row.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomitting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderfulSEDATIVE ANODINE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of all hospital, military and naval practitioners announces it *Invaluable*. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given :—

From Dr. WILLIAM PETTIGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. RUFF, Esq., Surgeon, Eghaun.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally suffices.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomitting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. MONTGOMER late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the, Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 6d. and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT THOMSON & Co.
Agents for Bombay—THEACHER & Co.
Agents for Madras—C. M. BYRAM.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. SALOMON DAVID in our Firm ceased from the 11th instant.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

For bes Street, 31st December 1863.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, MR. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

EVENINGS AT HOME!

THE LAST!

AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MR. BLACK'S LAST ENTERTAINMENT IN BOMBAY,

TUESDAY NEXT, 26TH JANUARY 1864.

In One Vol., 194 pp. large 8vo.

TOM CRINGLE'S LETTERS.

ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER PRINTED.

Price Rs. 2 for cash only. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

NOTICE.—We hereby give notice to the Public in general, that the firm hitherto carried on under the name of DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE & Co., at Poona, has ceased from the 31st ultimo, and request that all outstanding claims for, or against the said firm, be paid to NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE, at Poona, and to RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY & Co., at Bombay, within two months from this date. In default legal proceedings will be instituted for all unsettled claims.

RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE
DADABHOY DORABJEE.
NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE.

Bombay, 13th January 1864.

BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધુમબાઇ રાએલ ઈડપીનીગ એનદ વીવીગ કમપની
(લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरियंटल शिपर्अिंगीग भागेशीएशन लीमर्टेड.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of Sundry Articles for the above Company. No Tenders will be received after the 28th instant, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at their Office, No. 31, Meadow Street.

ARDASEER GUNGADAS & Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 14th January 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to MONDAY noon, the 25th January 1864, for the immediate execution by Contract of the undermentioned Foras Roads across the Flats, viz :—

1. Road from Mahaluxmee to the Central station on the Flats near the Government Hay market, length 5,598 feet.

2. Road from Sumbhoo Mahadeo's Pagoda to ditto length 7,411 feet.

The Plans are now open to inspection at the Office of the undersigned where also a Schedule of Quantities and Specification can be obtained on application.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering to be forfeited in Case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the party whose tender may be accepted.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. FULLER, Captain R. E.
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, quantity of old unprivicable Naval Stores, consisting of Old Canvas, Sails and Awnings, Old Boats, Iron Cuttings, Iron Tanks, Rope [Europe] and Coir &c.

Also a Boat on wheels, Movable Workable Tools such as Artificial Horizons, Marine Barometers of sorts, Azimuth, Compasses, Prismatic Compasses, Ships Compasses, Boat's Compasses, Cards for Compasses, Hanging Compasses, Instruments for taking Angles, brass Circular, Parallel Rulers, Scales, Sextants, Pocket Sextants, Horizons with Stand, Theodolites, Thermometers of various sorts, Telescopes, Dry and Night. Horsburgh's Directory with other useful Nautical Books containing directions for Red Sea, &c. Drawing paper and Tracing cloth.

The above articles are now on view and may be seen the Marine Storekeepers office daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Sundays excepted.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per Cent. for all lots above 10 Rupees is to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the seventh day after the sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited, and the lots resold at the risk and the loss of the first purchaser.

The purchaser will be liable to pay such amount of Town and Customs' duties as may be demanded by the Commissioner of Customs.

All lots of 10 Rupees and under are to be paid for as soon as the lots are knocked down to the purchaser.

J. MULLAN,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper Office, 14th January 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—SEPARATE ROOMS as well as complete OFFICE ACCOMMODATION suitable for Banking or Mercantile Offices with one or more Godowns.—Apply to MASCARENHAS & Co.

TO BE LET.—Two Large GODOWNS, underneath Messrs. BROWN, CLOUGH & Co. Apply to Messrs. PESTONJEE and ARDASER EDULJEE SOOKIA, in the Premises.

TO LET.—A very large Dry Godown in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co., Cotton Press. Apply to

MANCKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker.

Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.—With Stand, Spare Stones, and Materials complete specially adapted for Office use. Price Rs. 300.

ROGERS & Co., CHEMISTS.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL, Metal Mart, Borce Bunder, have just received per the *Colocoon* and other Ships, fresh supplies of Galvanised Corrugated Iron.

ALSO,

Galvanised Iron Redging.
,, ,, Water Pipes and fixings.

Also several Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth.

Fire Engines, by Shand and Mason.

Contractors Tools, Bar and Plate Iron, Steel, &c. &c.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS (KEATING'S)—The great remedy for these disorders in Children and Adults, administered in the form of a PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.

Prepared and Sold in Tins and Bottles by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c. 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E. C., and retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

Observe the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

Sold by all Agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassimeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Lapsas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for an Indian climate.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nensagotty, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

WANTED,—A thoroughly Competent person to Superintend masonry and brick work. For particulars apply to

LAWSON and WHITTAKER.

Gas Works, Chinchpoogly, 18th January 1864.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—One 10 inch Dumpy Level with a compass Tripod stand and legs, complete, also a Staff.

Address E. G. R. and Co., *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS, a qualified person for the appointment of Inspector of Furnace-smoke nuisance. Salary Rupees 200 per mensem with Rupees 50 as Horse allowance. Apply in person to the undersigned between the hours of 11 & 5.

J. N. R. BEYTS,
Clerk to the Board.

Municipal Com. Office, 8 Hornby Row, 18th Jan. 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A small quantity of superior rich and dry LISBON, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 23rd December 1863.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1834 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co. London :—

Champagne, in case containing	1 doz. each.	
Moselle, do. do.	1	,,
Sherry, do. do.	3	,,
Claret, do. do.	2	,,
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes	½	,,

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell :—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing	3 doz. each.		
Sherry, do.	do.	3	,,
Brandy, do.	do.	1	,,
Old Tom, do.	do.	1	,,
Whiskey, do.	do.	1	,,

W. NICOL & Co.

TOD HEATLEY & Co., of London—WINES, &c., for sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned :

CHAMPAGNE, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod Heatley & Co.		Rs. 35	per doz.
Do. do.	do. Brand, a Crown.	28	,,
MOSELLE, superior Sparkling, extra quality Brand R. Tod and James		35	,,
Do. fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown.		28	,,
SHERRY, very dry, White Seal		25	,,
Do. superior OLD AMONTILADO, Black Seal		28	,,
BRANDY, fine Old Pale		32	,,
Do. do. Brown		32	,,
January, 1st 1864.		COUPLAND & Co.	

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTION & WORTHINGTON of Dublin :—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE, do.	do.	,, 30
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	,, 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	,, 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	,, 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	,, 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	,, 8
CLARET, LOUIS BORDEAUX DIRECT.		
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
REID HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	,, 25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	,, 25
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	,, 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	,, 20
Do. do. do.	do.	,, 18
Do. do. Ex. Exeptre (Bombay bottled)	do.	,, 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	,, 25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply at Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :— Per doz.

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs.	40 0
Do. ,, a Crown		24 0
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints		21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		40 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		30 0
Do. Do. Brand a Crown		30 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		20 0
Do. Dark, Yellow Seal		20 0
Do. Golden, Do.		26 0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal		26 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		30 0
Claret Light Cupsale,		15 0
Do. Yellow Seal		23 0
Do. Red Do. Pints		17 0
Do. Do. Quarts		34 0
Port, Black Seal		26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		36 0
Do. Brand a Crown		24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal		18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal		18 0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

TOD HEATLEY & Co. of the Godowns of the undersigned :

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Coat	Rs. 36	per doz.	quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	,, 32	do.	do.
Silery Mousseux superior	do. ,, 32	do.	do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin.	,, 32	do.	do.
Do. do. do.	,, 34	do.	pints.
Bouzy Mousseux	do. ,, 34	do.	quarts.
Do.	do. ,, 18	do.	pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Pernier	,, 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Cliquot	,, 36	do.	quarts.

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg at	Rs. 40	per doz.	quarts.
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality	,, 35	do.	do.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	,, 35	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Hockheimer 137	,, 25	do.	quarts.

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Franc fils aine	at Rs. 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do.	,, 30	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856 do.	,, 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do.	,, 30	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858 Aug. Miller			
& Co.	,, 16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hermant	,, 16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville do.	,, 22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte do.	,, 35	do.	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST,

SHERIES—

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 36
Red ,,	Pale Dry	,,	,, 30
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	,,	,, 24
White do.			
Brown do.		,,	,, 22
Yellow do.		,,	,, 42
MADEIRA, very old			
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity.	Quarts	,,	,, 30
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	,, 15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	,, 24
Do.	Pints	,,	,, 43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux		,,	,, 34
Do. Leoville		,,	,, 28
St. Julien

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET IN 5, FORBES STREET.—A spacious OFFICE, size 48 feet 6 inches by 24 feet 6 inches. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

FOR SALE by the Undersigned, Iron Bars, 3 inch square, and 12 to 12½ feet long.
EDWARD BATES & Co.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Grand Arsenal, at 2 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, a large supply of OLD Brass and Cast Iron.
TERMS—*Cash.*
Lots to be paid for on the spot and removed within six days from the date of Sale, otherwise the Lots will be forfeited.
J. WORGAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Principal Commissary of Ordnance.
Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 20th January 1864.

WANTED CONSIGNEES of { L. P. & Co., } in 128 bales of goods ex "DOROTHY," Captain THOMPSON from Liverpool, and shipped by Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co. The bales are lying in the Custom House, and will be delivered on payment of the landing charges, &c. Apply to MESSRS. GEO. S. KING & Co.
Agents, for Captain and Owners of ship *Dorothy*.

STOLEN from the house of JAIRAM DAMOTHER, Bank of Bombay Notes to the amount of Rs. 2,930, and cash amounting to Rs. 183; one of the stolen Notes for Rs. 1,000, No. 20224. Whoever will give information that will cause the apprehension of the person concerned in the robbery, or that will lead to the recovery of the Notes, will be liberally rewarded by the undersigned.
JAIRAM DAMOTHER.
Holly Chuckla, Fort, in the house of Goculdass Lilladhur.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Jolda*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th January 1864, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock, and Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th January 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem. Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf will be sent by the British India Steam Navigation Contract Packet Boats, and not by Ship or Bagla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter, they must be so superscribed, when they will be so sent.

CALENDAR—JANUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon Sunday ..... 24d. 2h. 54m. A.M.

Days.	Dates	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h.m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Fri.	22	Vincent, Martyr.	6 38	5 46	10 22	10 41	
Sat.	23	Vincent.	6 37	5 46	10 59	11 15	
Sun.	24	Septuagesima Sunday.	6 37	5 47	11 32	11 48	
Mon.	25	Conversion of St. Paul.	6 37	5 48	—	0 3	
Tues.	26	Jupiter sets at 0.39.	6 37	5 48	0 18	0 34	
Wed.	27	Saturn rises at 10.48.	6 37	5 49	0 49	1 4	
Thur.	28	Saturn sets at 10.56.	6 37	5 50	1 20	1 35	

20th, January 1864, 7h. 58m. 10.2s.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 3	KURRACHEE	Jan. 16
AGRA	Jan. 12	LAND'S END	Jan. 12
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 13	LONDON	Dec. 18
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 31	MADRAS	Jan. 16
BENGALORE	Jan. 15	MALTA	Dec. 10
CALCUTTA	Jan. 13	MEERUT	Jan. 15
CAPE	Dec. 5	OUDH	Jan. 16
CEYLON	Jan. 16	PEGU	Dec. 26
COCHIN	Jan. 9	PENANG	Jan. 10
DELHI	Jan. 16	RANGOON	Dec. 6
FRANCE	Dec. 7	SUEZ	Jan. 16
HONGKONG	Nov. 15	SINGAPORE	Jan. 8

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1864.

WE learn that we have done unintentional injustice to the Government of Bombay in assuming that they had treated with indifference [illegible] to relieve the Presidency Post Office [illegible] made of the heavy work that now falls upon it by having the English mails sorted on board [illegible] steamers during the voyage from [illegible]bay. So far back as October 1861, [illegible] was pressed on the attention of [illegible] Government by the Government of [illegible]t that time, however, the clamour [illegible] in all departments was so loud that [illegible]ent of India "declined to sanction" [illegible] charge of the kind, on account of the [illegible] expense with which it would [illegible]ed," and they added an expression [illegible]that, "if larger funds were available, "there were many points in the Postal service "which admitted of improvement in India that "had superior claims to consideration," such as the establishment of Indian travelling post offices. Here, after the Indian fashion, the matter rested for two years, when the Bombay Government again took the initiative by writing to Dr. Impey to ask him whether there had been any further correspondence on the subject of "sea-sorting." In reply, the Postmaster General of Bombay wrote an elaborate letter (which ought ere this to have been placed at the disposal of the press) showing conclusively not only that "sea-sorting is essential to Postal "celerity and public convenience in India, at "least in the present state of the railway ar"rangements," but that it can now be adopted without "any addition to the present Postal "expenditure, the expenses being met from "anticipated savings." This report, dated the 30th November 1863, was forwarded to the Supreme Government a week ago, with a letter from the Chief Secretary in which, "for the "several reasons assigned by Dr. Impey in "favour of both board-ship sorting the English "mails between Suez and Bombay and the "establishment of Travelling Post Offices, His "Excellency the Governor in Council urges these "measures on the Government of India for sanc"tion." Our Calcutta contemporaries will now admit that it is not the fault of Bombay if the reforms they desire have not yet been carried out. It remains for the Governor General to give his decision, and we are confident that Sir John Lawrence, whose approval of the project of an Electric Telegraph Company for India shows that since he left this country he has learnt to bring English ideas to the aid of Indian experience, will not be slow to sanction changes which are essential to the satisfactory working of the Post Office in India.

THE *Times of India* orders Sir William Mansfield to remand to his regiment Captain Morgan, now commandant of Poorundhur, in the first place and generally because that gentleman is a "Queen's Officer"—a title which, it would seem, is a disgrace instead of being an honour to an Englishman in India—and in the second place and in particular because Captain Morgan has dared, under circumstances of great provocation, to speak disrespectfully to two young men who are members of the illustrious Parsee families of Tata and Wadia. Like our first parent when he was turned out of Paradise, and with better reason, Captain Morgan might complain that the punishment denounced against him is disproportioned to his offence. It is his misfortune rather than his fault that he is a Queen's Officer, and this misfortune he shares with Sir William Mansfield himself and with most of the military men who hold appointments in India, so that it is hardly fair to send him back to his regiment unless all to whose names the same stigma is attached are condemned to a similar fate. Again, is it not expecting too much to require that Captain Morgan should have known that the one unpardonable sin he could commit was, to speak roughly and irreverently to any of the native gentlemen whom the *Times of India* delighteth to honour? Some allowance must be made for the ignorance of those benighted beings, our poor Queen's Officers. The very least that can be asked of our contemporary is that he should draw up a list of these native gentlemen, and send a copy for the information of all military and civil officers, so that they may understand clearly who are the privileged individuals whom, let their conduct be ever so rude and unmannerly, it is rank sacrilege for any Englishman to rebuke by so much as an angry look or word. Had this precaution been taken in time, it is probable that when, young Wadia allowed his pony to tread on Mrs. Morgan's dress, Captain Morgan would have calmed the irritation he naturally felt at seeing his wife frightened by a great blundering booby who had never been outside a horse on his life before, and, overawed by the sight of a Wadia (not to mention a Cama) in the flesh, would have veiled his face, dropped reverently upon his knees, and asked the gentle youth to be good enough to ride roughshod over him as well as Mrs. Morgan.

As it happened, however, Captain Morgan was only a plain English gentleman, unlearned in the gentility of the *Times of India*, and unaware that the Bombay code of manners allows him to speak harshly to "a coolie," but demands that he should always be respectful to natives of "equal social rank with himself." From what we have heard, we believe it to be the accepted faith of gentlemen in England, that courtesy may be relaxed towards one's equals, but never towards one's inferiors. But, however that may be, we would submit that, when a man is walking with his wife in the high road and sees her suddenly frightened by the awkwardness of an inexperienced horseman who allows the animal he is riding to tread on her dress and push its nose over her shoulder, he does not, as a rule, stop to consider whether the offender is a European or a native, a Wadia or a coolie, but resents the insult at once in a way common to both gentlemen and carters. The fact that Wadia was a native probably saved him from a good thrashing, and he ought to have thought himself very lucky to be only confounded for a young fool in the strong language suited to the occasion. The interference of the Cama was quite uncalled for and impertinent. He seems to have taken upon himself to play the fine gentleman, and to sneer at Captain Morgan for having lost his temper in a way that would have certainly justified the assault he declares was committed.

It should be borne in mind that all this took place in a cantonment where the commandant is necessarily invested with almost absolute power, and where the strictest discipline is upheld. The *Times of India* seems to think it fitting that the authority of men in Captain Morgan's position should be subjected to the ridicule of any ill-mannered young Cockneys who are out for a day's holiday. Seeing that we hold this country by a military tenure, it is of course the object of journalists who are anxious that the English should give place to the educated natives in India to begin the good work by bringing our military officers into contempt. The cause of the unfortunate occurrence at Poorundhur is beyond a doubt the injudicious petting the "intelligent natives" have been in the habit of receiving in Bombay at the hands of the most influential Europeans, from the Governor downwards. They have been bepraised and flattered so absurdly, that they act towards Englishmen like spoilt children or like those disagreeable women in America described by Mr. Trollope, who think that true ladylike behaviour consists in asserting their privileges in the most offensive manner, and in making the most conspicuous display of their rude and vulgar indifference to the feelings of gentlemen who respect the weakness of the female sex.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Singapore*, with the China Mail, arrived in harbour last evening. Summaries of political and commercial intelligence will be found further on.

FROM the *Colombo Observer* we learn that the famous court-martial on Major O'Brien is over at last. The finding of the Court is that the gallant Major returns to his duties without even a reprimand. It cannot be very gratifying to the Government of Ceylon to find themselves worsted here; but the Sikh business has been an unfortunate one for them from the beginning, and they must pocket this disagreeable "finding" with the best grace they can. Major O'Brien has both suffered and called forth, we fancy it will be some time before Major O'Brien's letters will be printed by his friend of the *Mofussillite* again.

THE great subject of interest, says the *Straits Times*, during the past fortnight, has been the arrival of the *Alabama* here, and her operations in the Straits of Malacca after her departure hence. She arrived here on the night of the 21st, and next morning at 10 o'clock proceeded to New Harbour where she took in some 300 tons of coals. On the 23rd she lay at the Wharf open for inspection, when almost every person in Singapore paid her a visit. It is worthy of remark, however, that there was no display of enthusiasm in her behalf, and that no public demonstration whatever was made in her favour. After receiving a complete outfit in stores, she started up the Straits of Malacca at 10 o'clock A.M. on the 24th, and on the afternoon of the same day she came up to and destroyed the British bark *Martaban* on the grounds that her sale (she was previously the Am. ship *Texan Star*) at Maulmain was simply a cover to prevent capture. Captain Semmes has in this made a very serious blunder, and all people here anxiously await the opinion and action of the Imperial Government on the subject. Two days afterwards, the *Alabama* destroyed the American ships *Sonora* and *Highlander*, also in the Straits of Malacca, and about half way between Malacca and Penang. This is the last authentic news we have of the doings of the *Alabama*.

THE *Lahore Chronicle* gives prominent insertion to the following extract of Brigade Orders by Lieutenant Colonel A. Wilde, C.B., commanding 2nd Brigade Eusofyzye Field Force:—

"CAMP PIHORE, 5th January.

No. 3.—Lieutenant Colonel Salisbury, Commanding H. M.'s 101st R. B. Fusiliers, will communicate to his officers and men the high appreciation entertained by Lieutenant Colonel A. Wilde, C.B., of the cheerful, high-spirited, willing and soldier-like manner in which all duty has been performed, and all hardships borne by the 101st since the 22nd October 1863, when he had the honour to assume the command of the 2nd Brigade.

The Regiment did signal good service under his command, first in retaking the Craig Picket on the 18th November, and secondly in storming the conical hill on the 15th December 1863, and on all occasions Lieutenant Colonel Wilde can testify to both officers and men having faithfully done their duty with credit to themselves and honour to their Regiment."

IT is with much pleasure (says the *Englishman* of the 13th instant), that we announce the safe arrival yesterday of his excellency the Viceroy of India, Sir John Lawrence, G.C.B., K.S.I., although he met with some *contretemps* on his way. The boiler of the *Celerity* went wrong at Diamond Harbour, which delayed his arrival. At six o'clock P.M. his excellency landed amid unwonted cheers; the whole population having turned out to greet him; and they gave him a welcome which showed a very high estimation of their new ruler. A landing stage had been provided and got up in good taste a little below Baboo Ghaut, Mr. Roberts directing everything with his usual energy and ability. The crowd, which was very large, was controlled by him with great judgment. His excellency ascended the crimson cloth covered staircase under a salute of twenty-one guns, attended by his equerries and the high officials of the state, entering his carriage amidst prolonged cheers. Unfortunately, the start was not equally happy. No sooner had his excellency passed Baboo Ghaut than the horses became restive; the leaders would kick over the trace, the riders would become nervous, and a general scene of confusion was the result. The opportunity thus presented for affording another cheer, was taken advantage of, and after a few minutes delay his excellency proceeded to Government House, where a large number of officers, civilians, and private gentlemen were in attendance to welcome his return to India. Sir John Lawrence then took the prescribed oath and his seat as Viceroy and Governor General in his excellency's council. The usual proclamations were issued with the addition of the usual courteous notification in favour of Sir W. Denison.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

COCHIN, 20TH JAN., 6 P.M.

THE steamer *Alabama* landed the crew of the *Emma Jane* at Anjengo. She is supposed to have passed this port to northward yesterday.

The *Emma Jane* left Bombay on the 5th inst., bound for Amherst.—*Times of India.*

(Private Telegram.)

COCHIN, 21st JANUARY.

American Ship *Emma Jane*, from Bombay, burned off Trevandrum on the 14th.

COCONADA, 18TH JANUARY.

Steamer *Penang* sailed for Masulipatam.

TUTICORIN, 20TH JANUARY.

Steamers *Burmah* and *Bombay*, from Cannanore, anchored.

NEGAPATAM, 21st JANUARY.

Steamer *Pearl* sailed for Colombo.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

SURAT, 20TH JANUARY.

His Excellency the Governor arrived here on Saturday evening the 16th instant, having left Bombay the previous morning by a special train. Sir Bartle Frere was accompanied by his Private Secretary Mr. J. R. Arthur, Colonel Kennedy, Dr. Stedman, Captains Leith and Leach, Mr. J. B. Lane, Mr. E. I. Howard, Mr. Bell, and joined en route by Captain Trevor, Mr. B. H. Ellis, Mr. Tease, Mr. Turner, and Major Battye. His Excellency and suite travelled from Bombay in the "Governor's Saloon," and the handsome carriage of His Highness the Gaikwar, which had been sent from Baroda to Bombay to bring up the party. The Governor arrived at the Surat station at about half-past five o'clock on Saturday, and was received by Mr. R. H. Pinhey, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Rev. J. H. Hughes, Mr. Motiram Dulputram, Mr. Appajee Ramchundér, Dr. Rogers, Captain Lane, Mr. R. W. Woodhouse, and several other European and native gentlemen. His Excellency at once proceeded to the Adawlut, where a Guard of Honour, under the command of Captain Hutcheon, of Her Majesty's 12th Native Infantry, was in attendance. The road from the Othwa gate to the Adawlut was lined by the men of the 12th N. I. The officers and men were in full dress, and the excellent band of the gallant Regiment heightened the effect by its sweet music.

As the Governor's stay in Guzerat is very limited, he lost no time in taking a run through our ancient and interesting town. On Sunday morning he visited the Christian burial ground, which is remarkable for the extraordinary and numerous old tombs it contains, and, thanks to the untiring exertions of the Rev. J. H. Hughes, for the attractive neatness it exhibits. I am given to understand that His Excellency has granted a very handsome sum to be expended in rebuilding some of the old tombs and otherwise repairing and improving the cemetery. The Police arrangements on the occasion were perfect, and resulted in keeping order.

On Monday morning the Governor visited the Jail, Police lines, and the site for the new school house proposed to be built by Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. At noon His Excellency held a grand durbar at the Adawlut, where civil and military officers and native gentlemen of rank and station were received by him. The native judicial officers were introduced to the Governor by Mr. Pinhey, the Revenue by Mr. Rogers, Parsees by the Modee, and Mahomedans by Syed Udroos. Otter of roses, pawn-sooparee and rose water were distributed, and the durbar broke up. His Excellency then received a deputation from the chief residents of Nowsaree, headed by the Hon'ble Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who read a complimentary address to the Governor, who in reply made a few excellent observations on the advantages resulting from railway communications.

At four o'clock in the afternoon His Excellency performed the interesting ceremony of opening the Cowasjee Jehangeer Hospital. The road leading from His Castle to the hospital was lined by H. M.'s 12th N.I. under the command of Major Lodwick, and the Surat Police under Captain Lane. There was a large crowd of people outside the hospital, and amongst those who were admitted into the building were several ladies and gentlemen and visitors. The interesting ceremony was opened by Mr. Rogers stating the purpose for which the meeting was convened; he then called upon Mr. Woodhouse, the Executive Engineer who had superintended the construction of the building, to read his Report. This document should be published in full, as it gives a full history of this magnificent hospital.

The Governor then in these and made such an excellent speech on the occasion, that it would be doing a piece of great injustice to him were any one to report it from memory. You should try and obtain it somehow for publication, for it is worth the trouble and expense you may incur in getting it.

I merely give you the principal points on which he remarked. In the first place His Excellency regretted that Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney should have been prevented by sickness from being present on this interesting occasion. However, it was a matter of deep satisfaction to all, that this building, which had under some circumstances been in such a ruinous state, is now completed, and ready for the humane purpose for which it had been designed. His Excellency was highly gratified at the prospect which was now before this ancient city. He alluded to the proposal of Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to build a school house opposite the Castle, and thanked that gentleman for his munificent offer. The speaker then exhorted the Municipality to devote its earnest attention to laying out gardens and otherwise improving its appearance. He next referred to the fact of his having travelled from Bombay to Surat by railway, and took occasion of tendering his thanks to Colonel Kennedy and Captain Trevor, for their exertions in superintending the railway works. His Excellency praised in the highest terms the munificence of the Parsee merchant princes in general, and Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer in particular, for the very many acts of charity and public utility that he has done. Having declared the hospital opened, His Excellency was thanked by Mr. Pinhey on behalf of the public. The meeting then broke up.

The Governor then visited the School of Industry recently established here by Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck.

Messrs. Mills, Rogers, Pinhey and Howard deserve the thanks of the people of Guzerat, for the assistance they have rendered the Governor in his various movements yesterday. Sir Bartle Frere left Surat under the usual honours, by a special train at eight o'clock in the morning. He breakfasted at Broach, and proceeded to Nuriad, where he halted for the night.

KURRACHEE, 18TH JANUARY.

ANOTHER suicide has just taken place in H. M.'s 109th Regiment stationed here. Last Friday a German shot himself while on his beat as sentry over the Garrison Cells. He had been noticed for some days before to be a prey to low spirits; and in the forenoon of Friday he appeared still more despondent. He had to be relieved on his post to take his dinner. This, however, he partook of freely, and on rising to return to his beat, he remarked it was a good one. He had not been long on his post when a shot was heard, and on repairing to the spot, his comrades found him dead. It appears he placed the muzzle of the rifle in his mouth, and resting the ramrod on the trigger, pressed it with his foot, and thus accomplished his purpose. The frequency of these occurrences in this regiment—there have been four or five suicides in it during the past year—is not to be ascribed to a faulty management of the corps by its Colonel or Adjutant. The victims have almost invariably been Germans of the old Jager corps, which was amalgamated with the 109th when that regiment was known as the 3rd Bombay Europeans, and it seems that low spirits, to be succumbed under by absconding from their native country, have, as a rule, led to these suicides. The men have sufficient means of amusement, and fine opportunities for rambles, yet the *ennui* of India barrack-life exercises a depressing influence upon the minds of the Germans serving in the corps, which gives them quite a different look to that worn by their comrades of other extraction. Perhaps it would be well to send the regiment to some other station. They have been here over three years now, and it is possible that the place has grown monotonous to them. We should be very sorry to lose them, but a change is evidently desirable. It is only last month that two of these men attempted their lives, one by cutting his throat, and the other by stabbing himself in the side—the latter ultimately dying of the wound; and it is to be feared other cases will follow, for it is a well-established fact that suicide will at times become actually contagious, the act of a single individual being the signal for several others to destroy themselves. It said just now that no blame can attach to the commanding officer for this state of things; but I must add that, although there are ways for the men to recreate themselves, there is still room for more, and the officers of the regiment might encourage amusements among the men more freely than appears to be the case. For instance, they might get up sports and games for them, and patronise their theatricals. The regimental amateurs play but seldom, and then to such poor houses as to be quite disheartened.

Our frontier Pindarries, the Murrees, have again descended into the Kutchee plains and committed fresh depredations. This time they came to a village near Shahpoor, on the road to Kahun, and plundered the place of everything valuable it contained; but they were not allowed to enjoy their booty long; for the native officer who was patrolling in that quarter with a body of one hundred mounted men, started in pursuit of them, the instant he heard of the raid, and after an exciting chase overtook and engaged them, and after wounding several compelled them to abandon their *loot* and fly to the hills. It is also stated that a party from the same tribe have seized a caravan laden with merchandise which was travelling through the Bolan Pass on its way into this province, and plundered it. It should be remarked, that the Khelatee usurper, Sheer Dhil Khan, could not have been very far from the scene of these outrages, for a few days subsequently he appeared at Kutch Gundava. Without imputing any complicity to him in these raids, it is fair to infer that he must be aware of the attitude the Murrees are assuming, and that he must have very little influence with them, or if he has, that he will not exert it to prevent them from trespassing upon British ground. It has been asserted—with what degree of truth I cannot say—that our Government has paid Sheer Dhil Khan the subsidy it used to pay to Khodadad Khan to keep the Passes open; if so, it is time he were made to fulfil his obligations to us, or to restore the throne to Khodadad Khan, under whom the frontier trade enjoyed comparative security. Something definite, however, will probably transpire shortly regarding Khelat affairs.

Colonel Goldsmid arrived by the *Euphrates* last Friday evening, and resumes charge of the Kurrachee Collectorship from Mr. Erskine, who rejoins Mr. Mansfield as Assistant Commissioner. Mr. Moore remaining on the Commissioner's staff as supernumerary until Mr. Erskine's departure on furlough in March next, when Mr. Moore will continue to fulfil the duties of Assistant. The local papers have been recording some of Mr. Erskine's shooting—he is now in the districts—and he has certainly been remarkably lucky, for if we are to believe *Our Paper*, he has bagged no less than *eight* hog deer in one day. The *Sindian* has it down eight hustards, (the *tullour* or *ooharra* of the natives) which is more likely to be the case. These fine birds are much more plentiful this season than usual. It was feared at one time the species would soon become extinct. They are cold season visitors, and disappear in March.

The small-pox is still committing its ravages. The deaths it occasioned last week number twelve. It has reached the military at last: a man of the Artillery is down with it, and so is a woman of H. M.'s 109th regiment; the latter landed with a draft from England scarcely two months ago. Vaccination appears to be carried on vigorously; nearly three hundred natives were inoculated in the week before last. It had been reported that there was not much work left for the vaccinators, in explanation of a considerable falling off in the numbers vaccinated last year as compared with the previous year, during which and the preceding years the ground-work was said to have been gone over pretty thoroughly. But this statement appears to have been based upon erroneous information, for in Kurrachee alone four hundred and forty-six individuals—all natives—have been vaccinated since the 1st instant. The announcement this week that Assistant Vaccinator Lingat Rai, of the Sind Circle, is discharged the service for falsification of returns, is significant enough. Our late Superintendent of Vaccination, Dr. Martin, has to all appearances been duped by his native subordinates.

The Sind Railway extension survey is in hand. The surveying staff has been divided into three sections, one beginning operations at Kotree, the second at Sehwan, and the third at Sukkur or Shikarpore—I am not sure which. The right bank of the Indus is to be gone over first. It is the impression here that Mr. Andrew will carry the day, and get the line on the left bank. If so, I feel for the shareholders—or rather, for the *guarantesing* power—from the bottom of my heart.

I am sorry to have to mention the death, by drowning, of Sub-Conductor Darby, of the Commissariat Department. He was going up the Indus on duty with a party of recruits for corps serving in the Punjab, and was drowned a few days ago between Sehwan and Sukkur. He was a married man, and had left his wife here.

The Gentlemen Garrison Amateurs, under the management of Captain Campbell, our Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, have been playing with remarkable success in the operatic extravaganza entitled "Kenilworth." They repeat the representation for the fourth time to-morrow evening.

I was intended into telling you, in my last letter, that the late Mr. Stone, of the Mekran Telegraph, had been buried with masonic honours. It appears there was no time to make preparations for the ceremony. I make this correction for obvious reasons.

BOMBAY.

OWING to the dearness of provisions, the Jam of Nowanuggur, an independent Chief in Kattiwar, has abolished the duty of Octroi (a kind of town duty) throughout the whole of his dominion.

OWING to a grievance, as yet unexplained, the whole of the coolies employed on the Custom House Bunder struck work on Wednesday last, and considerable dissatisfaction, we understand, still prevails.

THE *Zenobia*, Captain Carpendale, with the *Kirkham* in tow, for the Persian Gulf; and the *Semiramis*, Captain Crockett, with the *Marian Moore*, for Gwader, steamed out of harbour yesterday afternoon for their respective destinations.

THE ship *Emma Jane*, which left this port for Amherst on the 5th instant, was captured and burnt by the *Alabama* on the 14th instant off Trevandrum. The *Emma Jane* was a fine vessel of 1,045 tons, and her commander, Captain Jordon, was part owner.

THE following passengers proceed by the ship *Queen of the North*, Captain J. Thomas, for London this day:—Major Robinson, 44th Foot; Lieutenant Daveney, 6th Foot; Captain Hassett, 1st Foot; and Lieutenant Brock, 1st Foot.

WE hear that the Raja of Jamkundee, who is at present sojourning in Bombay, has declared his intention of establishing a Mechanics' School and Workshop in his territory for training artisans in the European principles of mechanical science.

AT the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay held yesterday, there was no alteration made in the rates of discount. The rates fixed at the previous meeting are, however, nominal, as the Bank negotiates short-dated bills on easier terms.

A MEETING of the Marathi Dnyan Prasarak Society will be held in the rooms of the Elphinstone Institution this evening at half-past seven o'clock, when Mr. Bhasker Harri Bhagvat will read a paper on "Double Currency." The meeting is open to the public.

THE Judges of the High Court have ordered Sunuds to be granted to Messrs. Nowrojee and Dadabhoy Balibhadra, to practise as Vakeels in all the Zillah Courts subordinate to the High Court of Bombay. The privilege of practising in the Zillah Courts was formerly confined to attornies and barristers.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Syed Noroodeen Tudoolla, was committed by His Worship, the Third Magistrate of Police, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing certain gold ornaments of the value of about two hundred rupees, the property of Ameerbee woman.

THE Chief Justice of the High Court, in a murder case which was sent up for confirmation by Mr. Gonne, Joint Session Judge of Tanna, decided on Wednesday last that he (Mr. Gonne) could not act as such Judge before his appointment was sanctioned by the Government of India; and all the proceedings held before him, before the sanction was obtained, were declared nugatory. A full report of the case will be published in a day or two.

WE have much pleasure in announcing that in future the Coast and River Steam Navigation Company will despatch steamers regularly twice a-week between Bombay and Surat, and twice a-month between Bombay and the ports on the Malabar Coast. This is a marked improvement on the uncertain mode of transit hitherto employed, and a great boon to travellers. It appears there was no time to make preparations for the ceremony. I make this correction for obvious reasons.

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THE health of the Town continues in a very unsatisfactory state, the official returns of the past week shewing a very heavy mortality. The prevailing epidemics are cholera and fever, the former of which has been committing ravages in the filthy localities of the Island. The returns present the total number of deaths to be 592 against 605 of the preceding week.

EUROPEANS:		PARSEES:	
Cholera	1	Cholera	6
Fever	0	Small-pox	0
Other diseases	9	Measles	0
Accident	0	Fever	10
INDO-EUROPEANS:		Other diseases	11
Cholera	0	Accidents	0
Fever	0	JEWS:	
Other diseases	0	Cholera	0
Accident	0	Fever	0
HINDOOS:		Other diseases	1
Cholera	153	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:	
Small-pox	4	Cholera	6
Fever	161	Small-pox	0
Measles	1	Fever	5
Other diseases	6	Other diseases	4
Accident & violence	6	NEGRO AFRICANS:	
MUSSULMANS:		Cholera	2
Cholera	25	Small-pox	1
Small-pox	4	Fever	3
Measles	1	Other diseases	4
Fever	80	UNKNOWN RACES:	
Other diseases	21	Cholera	0
Accident	0	Other diseases	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	193	38	Nervous system	13	10
Small-pox	9	8	Respiratory system	33	22
Measles	2	3	Alimentary system	41	45
Fever	202	152	Cachexy	27	18

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act, made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

James Corder, an audit clerk; Huckimjí Ameerji and Esmalji Huckimji, dealers in hardware; Balmucond Khemchund, a broker; Shamji Gopall, trading under the name and firm of Gopal Dowjee as a general merchant; Dhoodon Apaji, Govind Dhoodon, Rama Dhondoo, Luxumee, and Cassee, the first three named Insolvents are carpenters, and the fourth and fifth are unemployed; Jayrar Abdoolla and Essack Lutifa, the 18 is dealers in dry cocoanuts, and the second a dealer in cutlery; Lalji Versey, lately carried on trade as a dealer in wool; Govind Dhacksett, Cassinath Dhacksett, and Gopinath Dhacksett, goldsmiths; Hoosein Beebee and Pessoo *alias* Futmabeebee, widow of the late Cassum Ally, the first was mistress to the late N. C. Vegas, and the second is unemployed.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

AN Inquest was held on Tuesday at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital on the body of one Gunesh Fucko. It appeared from the evidence, that a cart, laden with a large water pipe, was being driven towards Byculla, when the driver wished to change the position of the pipe, and stopped for that purpose, the deceased volunteered his assistance, and, in assisting, the pipe fell upon his leg. He was removed to the Hospital where surgeons upon examination amputated the limb, which deceased assented. The stump afterwards became gangreneous, and deceased rapidly sunk. Verdict accidental death.

AN Inquest was held at the Mosque upon the body of a man of the Ghatee caste, name unknown. Deceased was engaged as a labourer in assisting to pull down an old house in Dhobee Talao, he was removing tiles, a beam broke, and deceased was precipitated to the floor of the upper story. Deceased was covered with the debris, and was found to be dead when it was removed from over him. An Inspector of the Municipal Commissioners said he had of late frequently noticed the house where the accident occurred, but it was no business of his to report upon any building until it had fallen; he intended reporting upon this case. Henry Wakefield, European Constable, considered the woodwork of the house (which he had examined) to be in a decayed and dangerous state. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death; but having inspected the place where deceased met with his death, are of opinion that the woodwork of the house is in such a ruinous and dangerous state, and that the Municipal Commissioners might be solicited to exercise their authority to inspect such premises, so as to prevent accidents if possible.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)—*20th January.*

"JOLLY TARS ARE OUR MEN."—John Rattray was charged with assaulting the Captain of the ship *City of Delhi*:—Captain Thomas, in charge of the above ship, just been released from the House of Correction in which he had been incarcerated for refusal of duty, and was taken on board by a Constable. Upon being asked by the Captain if he would turn-to, he, without speaking, struck the Captain in the face with his fist because the Captain's own words, "he did not know where he was standing." The prisoner admitted the assault, and was sentenced to twelve weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.—Haj

all that part of his judgment on what a great number of witnesses have deposed to.

Chief Justice.—We are only bound by that decision itself as reported, as to what their laws of inheritance are. We have nothing to do now with the historical part of his judgment.

Mr. Bayley.—But it appears on the face of the bill that those two bodies are very different. Their differences are matter of history.

Chief Justice.—We can only take what is on the face of the bill.

Mr. Justice Arnould.—I thought you said, Mr. Bayley, that you were going to show, besides the plaintiffs and defendants, the existence of a third party of Khojas, not represented on this bill by either of the plaintiffs or by the defendants.

Mr. Bayley.—That is not for me to do. The bill ought to have satisfied the Court that there was no such third party. I say that the burthen of doing that was on the bill, but nothing of the kind is stated, and so the bill is defective. It nowhere affirmatively shows that all the Khojas mentioned in the heading of the bill are in the same interest with the plaintiffs.

Chief Justice.—They say distinctly enough that they are proceeding on behalf of themselves and of all Khojas other than the defendants and their confederates. Now if no third party appears, the bill is perfect, and you have to show the existence of that third party from the bill only.

Mr. Bayley.—This is a mere interdictory averment and no part of the bill. The bill does not begin until we get to the first paragraph.

Chief Justice.—Have you any authority for that?

Mr. Bayley.—At all events the plaintiffs must show that they are acting for the benefit of the absent (Lewin on Trust, 3rd ed., p. 854.) Then as to this being a charity, is the Court bound by the former decree? or may I argue that it is not a charity at all?

Chief Justice.—How does that apply to the question of parties?

Mr. Bayley.—I have done with that. I am now coming to the demurrer for want of equity.

Mr. Anstey here objected that the demurrer had been overruled already on that point, but the mistake about filing the interrogate noticed above, point having here for the first time transpired, the Court very reluctantly allowed it to be re-argued on this occasion.

Mr. Bayley.—The prayer of this bill shows the want of parties to be fatal. The Court will not grant more of the prayer than was granted in the suit of 1850. The effect of the decree in that suit has been studiously concealed by this bill from the Court.

Chief Justice.—You are precluded, Mr. Bayley, from going out of the bill.

Mr. Bayley.—But I can show this from the bill itself.

Mr. Anstey.—Then it cannot be said to have been studiously concealed by the bill from the Court.

Mr. Bayley.—The prayer now is for an account of the trust property, but it must be shown that there is any trust, or any breach of trust. The bill alleges neither.

Chief Justice.—Surely you are mistaken.

Mr. Bayley.—I apprehend that my demurrer for want of equity will be overruled if any one defendant is liable to the account prayed.

Chief Justice.—Certainly. If you wished to confine your demurrer to the case of particular defendants, you might have done so, but you have not.

Mr. Bayley.—Then I shall only be wasting time on that.

Chief Justice.—I do not see how you can support this demurrer for want of equity.

Mr. Bayley.—Then I abandon it, the Court being against me.

Mr. Green (on the same side) contended that the case made by the present suit was larger than what was contemplated when it was held that a few parties might represent a more numerous class. But there is an independent objection to this bill. It is a supplemental bill, and yet all the defendants to the original bill are not made parties to it (Mitford on Pleading, p.76, Jones *vs.* Howell, 2. Hare. 342)

Chief Justice.—The supplemental matter is long subsequent to the original bill.

Mr. Green.—Their bill is also demurrable, for they did not obtain the order of the Court for leave to file it.

Chief Justice.—That objection is too late. Our order of June last directs that the bill be considered as supplemental.

Mr. Anstey having risen to support the bill, the Court directed him to confine himself to the two questions—first, whether there were any parties appearing from the bill to have an interest, and yet to be unrepresented in the suit; and secondly, whether the defendants to the original bill ought not to have been made parties to the present. With respect to the first point he contended that the allegations of the bill shewed a sufficient representation for all parties. It was absurd to call it an introductory averment, not forming part of the bill. There was no such thing. Every body knows that from the title of the cause, down to counsel's signature, the whole is properly called bill, and, as such, is treated as property subject to demurrer. Indeed so important in this respect is what the other side calls the heading, that on the wording of it depends the character of the whole suit, viz: whether it is to be regarded as a private suit, or as one for a common charity. Again, when it is sought to change the constitution of the suit, the words of amendment are introduced there, and in all the cases where such amendments have been held the insertion of the words "on behalf of himself and all other creditors" or "shareholders," as the case may be, is made there and nowhere else, and if any exception exists to that community of interest, it must be noticed there. (He cited Sibron *ex.* Edgeworth, and the class of cases to which that belongs.)

In the present instance the bill is filed on behalf of all Khojas except the defendants and their adherents.

Besides, this is not a question of contract, but of delict. The distinction is taken in the Attorney General *ex.* Wilson, and Walburn *ex.* Ingilby, and many other cases; where the cause of suit is a breach of trust, there is not the same necessity to have all parties before the Court. —(Lewin on Trusts, Richardson *ex.* Hastings, Milligan *ex.* Mitchell.)

Chief Justice.—We think, Mr. Anstey, that your first point is made out. You may pass on to the second as to the necessity of making the original defendants parties to the new suit.

Mr. Anstey said that the general rule was not to add such parties unless they had an interest in the supplemental matter. (He cited a great number of cases to that effect.) In the present instance the only supplemental matter consisted of branches of the original suit, all subsequent to the decree, and with none of which it was sought to charge those of the defendants to the original bill, who were not made parties to the present bill. He also cited a number of cases to shew that this was an original bill in the nature of a supplemental bill to aid of the decree—not to review it. There was no necessity to obtain leave to file such a bill. When it came on for hearing the original defendants would not be effected by the new matter, and would be able to appear in all proceedings under the former decree. It was impossible to say that any injustice had been done to those defendants. Moreover, the demurrers themselves were informal. It was but law to say that the bill ought to shew affirmatively that the parties were absent parties unrepresented. The contrary allegation ought to appear on the face of the demurrer. (Mitford on Pleading, Storey on Pleading, and Van Heythusen.)

If the demurrer did not shew who the absent parties were, it was a nullity. The plaintiff would never know whether or not to submit to such a demurrer, or how to amend his bill, and demurrers would go on ad infinitum, and amendment after amendment, and all in vain.

Their Lordships had a lively illustration that day before them of the mischief. It was only now, months after the first demurrer had been submitted, and at the end of the argument for the second demurrer, that the ingenuity of his learned friend Mr. Green had discovered a new absent class, of whom from the begining of Mr. Bayley's two days' speech to the end, not a word had been said by that counsel. (Mr. Green shook his head). He observed that sign of dissent. But if so learned friend had been keeping to himself from his leaders the new discovery he had been making.

Mr. Green explained that there had been no consultation lately, or he should have put Mr. Bayley in possession of the point, which had occurred to himself about ten days ago.

Mr. Anstey said the invention had only just now become patent. There was, however, nothing important in the discovery. Moreover, he already submitted that the demurrer could not be entertained, because it did not disclose the names or description of the parties, and these new ones among the rest, whose absence was objected. He repeated that this incident strongly illustrated the mischief against which the rule in question was designed to guard. If the real nature of the objection had been disclosed upon the face of the first demurrer, perhaps it would not have been submitted to. It was submitted to improvidently, as he (Mr. Anstey) thought, when he came out of India. Those who then represented the bill appeared to have thought that by submitting to the demurrer, and introducing an allegation, to the effect that one thousand Khoja families could not, without inconvenience, be added to the parties (a name which the Court would have drawn for themselves), they were making further demurrers impossible. They were mistaken in that. The same demurrer came on again this week, and they had been arguing it for three days—two days yesterday—to-day and Mr. Green with an entirely new ground. Overrule that, and they might expect to have another. There is but one way to stop the mischief. It is to abide by the rule which declares inadmissible any demurrer for want of parties which does not specify upon its surface the person or the class of persons whose absence is said to make the suit defective.

After citing other cases to the same effect, he concluded by asking their Lordships not to give effect to unworthy and vexatious dilatories like the present demurrer, but to apply the principles on which the cases of Walworth *ex.* Holt and Mare *ex.* Malachi, were decided by Lord Cottenham. What would be the effect of allowing this demurrer? Simply to compel the plaintiffs to waste money and time, in making parties, by amendment, of persons against whom when the cause came on by and by for hearing before the same Court upon the merits, their Lordships would be bound to dismiss the bill, for, as to them, it prayed no relief.

Mr. Bayley was heard in reply, and

The Court reserved its Judgment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POORUNDHUR CASE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your daily contemporary is doing his best to put a gulf between himself and all sensible, right-minded Europeans, which it may be impossible for him at some future day to bridge over. The latest of his blatant grievances is contained in an article on the Poorundhur case, wherein Sir William Mansfield is advised to remand the Commandant, Captain Morgan, to his regiment; and Mr. Warden, who tried the case, is openly sneered at for his "impartial justice." The wretched taste of the article, to say nothing of its one-sidedness, is so apparent to all who are acquainted with the matter, that I will not enter further into it. Both the plaintiff and defendant were represented by counsel, and there should, on the facts of the case and the evidence, be an end of the matter.

What I wish more particularly to point out is, of what sort of an element this educated Parsee is composed. Give them, as our friend does in the article in question, relative rank with an educated Englishman; allow that they belong to the oldest and best families of the land, and what does it prove? It proves, I have no hesitation in saying, that, where European females are concerned, a more impertinent, vulgar, rude class of men is nowhere to be found. I say this with all deference and respect to the exceptions,—and there are no doubt meritorious ones—but as a rule it is but too well-known that the licentious state of those Parsees has become as familiar to the inhabitants of Bombay as "household words." Look again at the manner in which they race their vehicles along our public roads, to the imminent danger of both life and limb. Let them behave themselves, as gentlemen, and they will at once be hailed as such by all educated Englishmen. Until then they must expect to occasionally meet with such treatment as that recorded of Captain Morgan.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your contemporary, the *Times of India*, has been pleased to give us *his* views of the case lately tried at Poona, in which Captain Morgan was the defendant, and three Parsees, said to be gentlemen, were plaintiffs.

Clearly and unmistakeably has the article been penned in the Goojerati influence, and the doctrine of the *Times of India* sets forth the line of conduct to be followed by military officers when their wives are insulted by Parsees, is to keep their teeth clenched and "wait for an apology." Moreover, we are assured by the *Times of India*, that that was the way the old company's military officers managed in such cases. Will the *Times of India* elevate himself on a quadruped and try the joke at the landstand? I am sure he will not have to long to wait for a victim. The old Company's military officers never tamely submitted to have their wives' dresses torn by the hoofs of quadrupeds or bipeds; and if the country could only be held on such conditions, not an English officer would be found to accept a commission on such terms.

Let your wife's dress be trampled off her back by a Parsee's horse, and draw up on the roadside with a courteous smile to wait for an apology! Zounds, man! if the Englishman could be found to suffer this, my wife would not! Let things come to the pass at which the *Times* would have them, and he would have to print his paper in Goojerati.

That Captain Morgan should have condescended to words at all after such treatment of his wife; that he should have shewn the forbearance he did, seems to prove him incapable of flogging a fly to death, or of skinning a living musquito. Representing the head of the military power, every British officer at Poorundhur would have passed his party by at a respectable distance, and any rude forcing of a horse between them would have been met by unpleasant military interference. This is the rule for civilized nations; but the *Times of India* and his three polished Parsee gentlemen think they may not only ride down the commandant of a military station, but that his wife may be treated in the same way, provided they are *thinking* of offering an apology.

It is a very singular fact that our Parsee friends never attempt to ride down one of our soldiers from the ranks, or, better still, one of our sailors. There would be real *pluck* in such a feat, and I can assure any Parsee gentleman willing to try the experiment, that the greatest fun in the world may be expected from allowing the hoofs of his horse to tread on the heels of a sailor ashore. How Jack would "heave to," touch hat, and wait for an apology."

How the Parsee editor of the *Times of India* must have turned round his skull-cap on reading the decision of the Judge at Poona who tried this case! Gracious goodness, Captain Morgan let off unhanged! Crows and jackdaws bring hither your treble-ply pen, and let it shiver to smithereens all the British officers in India! Shade of George Buist, how meekly did'st thou stand forward to the execution when about to be "blown away from a Parsee gun"!

29th January 1864. AN ARTILLERY BUTTON.

THE CHARITY THAT IS PUFFED UP.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Allow me to congratulate you on the sensible position adopted by the *Bombay Gazette* in the face of the large amount of "snobbishness" that has of late been rife amongst us,—the more especially as regards the ostentatious money giving that has been the rage for the past few months with our native fellow-townsmen. I happen to be pretty well acquainted with the class of which our friends Jee, Dass, and Bhoy are the types, and, without wishing to see any of their truly disinterested benevolence nipped in the bud, I beg to decline falling into fits of ecstasy because these gentlemen happen to think that a few thousand rupees here and there is a cheap way of being placarded over India as the Peabodys of our unassuming Duckland.

While granting that there are dignified exceptions (no rule is without such) permit me to ask what, after all, is this wonderful charity? Totally oblivious of any of the causes that prudent mercantile men consider as necessary for successful effects, Jee, Dass, and Bhoy have, on the happy-go-lucky principle, bundled forth a huge amount of vile, adulterated cotton for the use of our starving Lancashire operatives. Trumps are Kings! For every pound weight of his cotton, straw, and dirt, Jee, Dass, or Bhoy gets a profit of, at least, sixpence; as does every fledging of a Hindoo or Parsee clerk that has gone in for the same thing, and who now sports his yellow-wheeled buggy on the faith of their name.

Up goes the signal at Colaba—"Belatee ag-boat aya," account sales are examined, and Jee, Dass, or Bhoy, finds himself a rich man. He gives another chew at his betel-nut, and registers a vow to go in for "reforming," "enlightenment," "female education," "advance of his age," and all that sort of thing; all, mark you, Mr. Editor, out of the adulterated cotton.

To avoid repetition of names, let Bhoy be our hero. All right! Bhoy fires off a few thousand rupees, here, there, and every where, being, however, always shrewd enough to choose a good advertising medium. In a few days, he will jump the newspapers. "Was there ever such a man as "Bhoy?" "Behold your type, ye Indian youth." "Here is your Confucius, O! Duckland." Each native paper is crammed with fulsome paragraphs couched in ludicrously unintelligible English, trumpeting forth the "undying fame of Bhoy," "the glorious munificence," and the "wafting of his name down to posterity," &c. &c. &c. Comparisons are editorially instituted with other great men that have left their footprints on the sands of time—Washington was a patriot and a reformer, but Washington never gave half a lac for a burrumsalla, bargaining for it to be named after him; ergo, Bhoy is the greater man of the two. Mr. Bhoy's friends are not, indeed, aware of even Shakespeare sahib having ever put his name down to a subscription list. Just compare that with Bhoy! Stars of the west, "pale your ineffectual fires!"

Sometimes, Jee, Dass, and Bhoy, play for a high game, such as a vacant councilship, and then fierce is the race between the long purses and the minute writers. At other times, a J. P. ship limits the horizon of their ambition.

These remarks of mine are written in no censorious nor unkind spirit. In reference to the failings of Jee, Dass, and Bhoy, I am not forgetful of those of Brown, Jones, and Robinson. Let Jee, Dass, and Bhoy, give as much as they choose—goodness knows the sums they have paid are nothing in comparison with their possessions. It is is no business of yours or mine to interfere, Mr. Editor. All I have got to say is, that as we do not at home write up kind-hearted old Robinson as the regenerator of his race when he sends his hardly-earned fifty pound note anonymously to the Westminster Ragged School, do not let us make flunkeys of ourselves by doing so when Bhoy sends a few thousands of his quickly gotten rupees to build a Hospital ward, to be called, at the request of the munificent donor, the "Bhoy Ward,"—for the care of the sore legs of the coolies that carried Bhoy's adulterated cotton from the pattimars to the screws.

I see there is some talk of giving our worthy friend Juggonauth a statue. After this, I will vote for giving Rothschild one alongside the Queen (God bless her) in the Royal Exchange. If successful money-lending is to form the beau-ideal of perfect humanity, I do not despair of seeing Lombard street full of "graven images" some day.

There is a false and artificial system at work in all we are doing for the native and all that he is doing for himself, and I am very doubtful whether the large fortunes so suddenly acquired will have a healthy influence on native society at large. Wherever money is obtained by other means than sober, quiet industry and rectitude, the acquisition brings evils in its train, which tell indirectly on the community, through the individual. This evil has begun to crop out with our young Parsees and Hindoos in the shape of dog-carts and fast-trotting Arabs, and in other less excusable forms. Everything western is aped at, except those solid virtues to which the Anglo-Saxon race owes its power and its fame. Among the elder members of the great cotton family, education and all the grave questions of the day are discussed as glibly as they are superficially, polysyllables take the place of quiet good sense, and nothing is left untouched from "Paradise Lost" to "Shakespeare and the "musical glasses." In our schools, we teach English to each brown-faced little urchin from books like "Samson Agonistes" and the "Deserted "Village." Fain would I know the idea dominant in the Hindoo mind as regards "Sweet Auburn" and the glorious litt'e Inn. Is not the former to him but a cluster of mud huts, bounded by a prickly pear hedge and infested with jackals—and the latter, but a tumble-down travellers' bungalow!

What is the result of this high-flown artificial system we are adopting in our intercourse with the native? Among other "signs of the times," I appeal to those who have received written applications for vacant clerkships, and who will bear me out when I say that the letters are generally but a mass of jingling, grandiose nonsense, of which, parrot-like, the writers themselves hardly understand the meaning, and in which all the verbs seem to be playing at Hide and Seek with the nominatives. A friend of mine received such a letter the other day, commencing with "Humble Sir," and ending, of course, with the invariable "grateful petition-"er." We are unnaturally fostering a class of bookish prigs, who look to Government employment as the Ultima Thule of man's existence on earth, joyfully anticipating the bliss of a Government pension with the power that it gives him, of lolling to life in the sun like a British Tom Cat and "kill flies."

When I reflect on the huge sums of easily-gotten wealth that have poured into the pockets of our native capitalists, and all the "balderdash" that is talked about the regeneration of India, and the hope that in a few years' England, like a mighty parent, will gracefully hand over "to a free, a courageous, a cultivated and an "enterprising people, the country of their birth, "which she has so long and so nobly held in "trust for them, &c. &c." I am tempted to ask these eloquent native gentlemen, "what have "you yourselves done for the furtherance of such an object?" No, Mr. Editor, we have of late had plenty of money-grubbing, and plenty of speechifying, but plenty of nothing else, and I adhere to an old-fashioned idea of mine that without us, in ten years' time, Bombay would be a fishing village.

In their excess of "patriotisin" and "reforming" and "enlightenment," what have the "Shets" or native capitalists done for the real benefit of the people and the country? India is destined to be the great produce-growing country of the world, and those who seriously wish her well, should first strengthen the hands of her agriculturists. Any other plan is so much bevoting about the bush. Have our "reformers" assisted, by personal investigation and otherwise, in freeing the ryot from his shackles, and showing him how he may make himself independent of the money-lender? Have our "reformers" gone hand in hand with the Government, to which they protest such devotion, and used their undoubted influence in checking the vile system of cotton adulteration, and time-bargain roguery? Have they withheld their approval from such practices, or have they continued to fatten on what has been to them a too-profitable system? Have they, in a spirit of true patriotism, helped forward road-making from village to village, in their native districts, or done anything, in fact, with their great influence, to place the cotton trade in an honester position than it was before? We want patriots who will do these things—it is men like this that Bombay requires—not hot-house native barristers or flashy subscription lists. All these duties have been neglected, for the simple reason that no notoriety accompanies them, and their fulfilment implies the left hand not knowing what the right doeth. It is easier far to sit in one's office, and, writing a cheque for the suppositious grievances of (let us say) the Madras weavers, to find oneself famous after a fashion the next day.

Were it not for fear of further encroaching upon your space, I am prepared to prove that, after all, these reckless charities are not real kindness to a people. The feeling of dependence upon the wealth of those above them has long been, and is, the curse of the natives of India. All healthy individuality of action is destroyed, and the existence of that great necessity in all communities—a well-to-do middle class—has been utterly precluded. Let any collective number of human beings (especially orientals,) feel convinced that the neglect on their part of the commonest precepts of industry, or sanatory regulations will induce largesses for their poverty and hospital wards for their sickliness from Jee, Dass, or Bhoy—and you may be sure they will play their cards accordingly.

Ours is, indeed, an age of anomalies. We have just seen a splendid hospital for the cure of the bodies of the natives of the Deccan rise, Phœnix-like, out of the profits from a trade that carries physical degradation and death to the Chinaman.

In conclusion, I would merely mention that I am perfectly aware of the right that friends Jee, Dass, and Bhoy, have to do with their money just whatever they please;—*only*,—and this is the point I want particularly to come to at the end of my long letter—for goodness sake let us put a stop to the flunkeyism of worshipping the golden calf they have stuck up.

One more word. I have to thank my friendliness of purpose. "Let Shakespeare and the "musical glasses alone for a while—reform your "cotton—that's your first duty. Prove that "your word is as good as your bond (It isn't "yet): and believe me, all the rest will come "in due time."—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Bombay, 21st Jan. 1864. ÉMILE.

SPORTING.

BYCULLA RACE MEETING, 1864.

At Elis the Greeks ran their lumbering steeds o er the *hippodromus* course, and upwards of 2,500 years ago had their Calpe stakes for mares alone, doubtless as generally not less famous than our modern Epsom Oaks stakes. Xenophon did not think it beneath him to write a treatise on the horse and horsemanship, how they should be broken in, aged, trained, stabled and fed, not forgetting a few hints to purchasers against horse coupers of those days. The Romans in the time of Augustus Cæsar not only had horse races, but their jocks sported silk. Our Saxon King Athelstan patronized the turf, and the races in those days must, barring the cheering, have been akin to that of our native jockies, for "the "jockeys, inspired with the thought of applause "and the hope of victory, clap spurs to their "willing horses, brandish their whips, and cheer "them with their cries." And so on from the reign of Henry II. up to the present hour, for Italy's gallantking runs horses, racing has grown and flourished. Despite the cold official shade, which has generally been thrown in India on our national pastime, for there are amongst us many who view horse-racing in particular and every amusement in general with utter repugnance and pious horror, the inborn attachment to the *turf* has taken deep root, been of steady growth, and is now permanently established; and though we have a track more like a turnpike road than a racing one, and no grass plains, except for it we have nothing like Royal Ascot and Princely Goodwood with its lovely scenery, and ever fairest daughters, marked by aristocratic and fashionable elements; though by common consent our councils, unlike Imperial Parliament, do not adjourn for Bansteed Downs there to view the gregarious festival of the year, though we miss that splendid form and symmetry striding, nay rather *stealing*, down the course with long collected stride, the concentration of blood speed and power as seen on the English race horse; and the brilliant blood-stirring finishes between riders approached by none in the world are seldom witnessed out here in the far East; still are we not less earnest in the matter or less interested than our brother sportsman at Newmarket or other training and racing quarters in Merrie England.

Our yearly racing carnival is once more at hand, and as I write for the information of our up-country friends unable to attend, no apology seems needful if I attempt the role of Argus and turn prophet. I have no tips to offer for money or postage stamps, no dead certainties at long odds, but simply draw conclusions from what I see and hear. The subject could no doubt be handled in a more masterly manner, but on the principle that a kick somewhere is better than no fight at all, my scribbling may be acceptable to some.

To commence with, the inside of the course is in a disgraceful state, reflecting little credit on the person who is paid 1,000 rupees a month for its care. Another month or two will see the Byculla Course laid down as a bona fide race course, and from 1865 the Dealers' Plate is to be run for on a Thursday. Two fresh stables are spoken of for next year, and I am happy in not having to register any retirements. The *corps* of Stewards, if their capacity equals their strength, should be a shining light in the direction of perfection, the Army, Civil Service, Law, Trade, and what not are all represented. We are extremely fortunate in our Secretary, and it would be well if his constant attendance on the course was copied by a few of the stewards. One jockey has been suspended from riding for misconduct during the Poona meeting, and I hope a lenient view of his case may be taken before the 2nd proximo, as he has already suffered much and will sin no more. Another more serious case is now before the Stewards, and if only half of the allegations brought against the offender Gooch be proved, he should be warned off every course in India, and be dealt with by the Criminal Court also. There is a great scarcity of European jockies. Benson and Brewty represent that talent, but I hear J. Irving is on his way from Calcutta, having received a retainer bridle for The Stables. With the exception of Ahmed Abdulla, Abdool Reezac, Kassim, and our friend the Monkey who is improved, none of the native boys are fit even to ride exercise. The wholesome Newmarket rules about starting have been included in the Byculla Code, and I hope therefore to see no more of those *flying starts*.

Since the 1st instant forty horses have been scratched for the Dealers' Plate, leaving twenty seven in, of which a few will be knocked out before the day of the race. I expect to see a field of a dozen go to the post, and a fast run race.

H. H. Aga Khan's stable, by no means a strong one in quality, will be represented by Syed and perhaps another to force the pace and give Benson a mount. The performances of Syed, and the example made of him a day or two ago by Raby in a gallop, entitle him to no place in the betting.

The Hajee possesses the favourite in Raby, whose great form at the Deccan Monsoon Meeting certainly entitles him to that position. In Poona he raced with his horses for the first mile, covering that distance in our race in 1-45, and cantered away from them from that point. We cannot but help thinking there is a flaw in his pedigree, and a first class horse may find him out at the end of a severe run race. When Potomac caught him at White Willie in the Poona Derby Stakes, it struck me he did not try as much as he might and appeared to put it; but this may have been from want of work, as his subsequent races tended to prove. The Colt is big, a little too big I think, seemingly well and doing good work. Public performances must assign him the premiership.

Mr. Elliott's (why cannot people answer to their own names, don't they like the ring of them?) "Star of India," a very handsome bay horse, with room for improvement in his propellers, will hardly shine in the front rank.

Ali Abdoolah, alias Mr. Kerr's filly "Princess Alexandra," as beautiful as the rose and bone, is racing-like, but hardly passed of sufficient size and power to win so severe a race.

I fear Mr. Shepherd will find "Crusader" troubled with the slows, and that he has put the cart before the horse in naming his grey; "Parvum in Multo" would have been nearer the mark. Better luck to this stable next time I hope.

Unless Mr. Ginger has another *turn of luck* this year, I fear his two royal princes of the East and West will upset court etiquette, and blow their train in lieu of being followed by it.

"Sultan" in spite of his excellent running here last year as a fresh landed horse, and again at Poona, is not, I think, the class of animal for so great a race, and I hear some slight accident to his foot has interfered with his preparation. He will leave his mark in some country meeting if well brought round, a sore one it will be.

"Ivanhoe" goes now in a boot or bandage, and I have not the slightest fancy for him.

Mahomed Bawker's "Dervish" is too high in the leg, too stilty a goer, and so fine drawn that I cannot have him at any price.

"Sheeraz" is undoubtedly a good horse, but has been grievously mismanaged on the march from Bangalore. His low condition must militate against his chance. Fit and well I should assign him a place.

The Strangers' Colt "Koh-i-noor" possesses size, blood, and action, and will have the advantage of Derby's steering. His Bangalore performances, despite his notorious unfitness, make him a very dangerous animal, and the only one I think likely to tackle "Ruby." He comes from a very dangerous stable.

In conclusion, I cannot but think, that the result will be "Ruby" 1st, "Koh-i-noor" 2nd, with "Star of India" or the "Filly" 3rd.

MACARONI.

CHINA.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(From the Overland China Mail.)

Our dates from Japan are to December 17, and they bring the somewhat curious information that the Prince of Satsuma had paid the indemnity demanded of him on account of the murder of Mr. Richardson. With this, and the Prince's own assurance that he will do his best to discover the murderers and bring them to justice. Colonel Neale has expressed himself satisfied. We do not think the settlement of affairs will meet with the unanimous approval of the people of England; but it cannot be denied that the murder of poor Mr. Richardson was somewhat terribly atoned for in the destruction caused by the fleet at Kagosima.

With regard to China there are some important events to detail. In the columns of our Supplement will be found the statement by Major Gordon narrating certain events with regard to the fall of Soochow. The Major's statement speaks for itself. It appears that the Rebels had for a considerable time been losing hope. The cause of this is traceable to General Brown's policy in planting British troops from time to time in Gordon's rear. It now proves that the support thus afforded to Gordon was the true cause of the defection of the various foreign adventurers who had joined the Rebels. One of these individuals, a man named Jones, stated, on oath, that one of the reasons for his own and his companions' deserting the Rebel cause was their knowledge of the fact that General Brown was giving Major Gordon his support. Such support, it is true, simply consisted in stationing British soldiers at a short distance from the scene of Gordon's operations. Small as this support would seem, it was quite sufficient to turn the scale in the Major's favour; the defection of the rowdies was only the first fruits of this policy; its mature results are to be found in the surrender to Imperial authority of the leading men in the Soochow city. Only one thing could upset this, viz., the Mo Wang was adverse to giving up the city; and at a general meeting of the Wangs which was held in Mowang's "palace', on the fourth ultimo, that prince still proving obstinate in his desire to continue hostilities, the other princes solved the difficulty by assassinating him, and surrendering themselves to General Ching. They did upon the understanding that their lives should be spared. Gordon himself had received the General's assurance that such should be the case, and there is no doubt that this method of disarming hostility would rapidly have led to the suppression of the Taeping Rebellion, and that in a manner highly consistent with the principles of justice and humanity. But General Ching defeated this policy by a disgraceful act of perfidy, which unless disavowed and punished by the authorities of Pekin, must permanently lower the Imperialists in the eyes of foreign nations. Notwithstanding the promise given to the Taeping leaders, and on the strength of which they opened their heads and marched submissively to the Futae's camp to go through the form of surrendering the city, they were all seized and executed, while Major Gordon was absent in the city calling at the house of the Futae. Such a revolting act of treachery affected the gallant Major so painfully that he refused to co-operate further with the Futae's forces, and even declined to accept the surrender of some three hundred Taepings who desire to submit to him. The whole affair has been reported to Pekin, and it remains to be seen what we have nothing like Royal Ascot and Princely Goodwood with its lovely scenery, and ever will be forcibly set before Prince Kung if Sir Frederick Bruce does his duty. In the meantime Gordon remains at Quinsan with his forces, independent but inactive. His position at Quisan will serve the purpose of covering Shanghae, a circumstance to which the wealthy residents of that city seem to mean indifferent. General Brown, before leaving Shanghae for Hongkong, which he has made his head-quarters, had an interview with the general body of Foreign Consuls, who unanimously empowered him to take what steps he considered best for the safety of Shanghae. In this manner all difficulties which might arise from the death of foreigners in Rebel employ or in command of marauding parties are effectually obviated. The General, or any officer to whom he may delegate the command of Shanghae, will not be called upon by any of the Foreign Consuls to answer for injuries sustained by rowdies who should be discovered disturbing the peace of the province. Had it been otherwise, the General would have been liable to be hampered at every turn by rowdies complaining of him to their respective Consuls. The co-operation of at the Consuls with the English military commander at Chinkiang, will, we think, administer a complete checkmate to the disgraceful evil of rowdyism, which has been similarly overturned in the Ningpo province by the action of the French commander there, who clothed himself with the authority in which General Brown has been more formally invested. From Ningpo we learn that the large city of Hangchow is likely to be attacked by the disciplined Chinese forces under English and French officers co-operating with Mandarin troops. The Rebel city of Woo-sih fell to the Imperial troops under Major Rhode soon after the fall of Soochow; and, on the whole, the Imperial cause is rapidly gaining ground. It is believed that the interests of trade will be advanced in consequence. From the different ports there is no particular news of importance.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

SHANGHAE, 24th December.—IMPORTS.—The advices received from England by the 26th Oct. mail have caused renewed activity in the market, and prices of Cotton Goods have risen materially. There is not much animation in the local trade, the demand being chiefly for the Straits and India. Of American manufactures, stocks are almost exhausted, and few transactions have taken place. Metals have declined and meet with but little inquiry. Rice has advanced, and the stock considerably decreased.

HONGKONG, 31st December.—IMPORTS.—The great proportion of the business transacted since our last dates continues to be of a speculative character and is chiefly confined to Cotton goods, in which a large business has been done Mostly for shipment to the Straits and India, the Chinese still continuing very cautious buyers, the stocks are now much reduced, but prices have not undergone any material change. For the raw staple the market is not so firm. In Woollens some business has been done, but no great improvement in prices is noticeable. Metals are dull and prices unchanged. Rice has advanced but owing to the small stocks little business has been done.

SHIPPING CHARTERS & SETTLEMENTS.

A very animated business has been done in Freights during the past fortnight at increased rates. For England, with Cotton, rates have advanced to £4. 2s. and are still advancing. For Great Britain *via* Manila, there is an advance of five shillings per ton over our last quotations, and no more tonnage offering. For Atlantic States, there are three charters made, and one under consideration at rates quoted below. For Pacific ports, the demand for Coast Ports has fallen off, but that for Rice business has increased. Vessels are wanted to load for Colonial Ports with general cargo, and in fact good insurable tonnage of any size can meet with lucrative business. At Shanghae, the demand, though not so active as during the previous fortnight is still animated and rates continue high.

HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

PATNA.—Has fluctuated between dls. 564 to 580, and during the first week after the mail's departure very large clearances were made at medium rates by Chinese; latterly the market has become dull, and quotations now are now dls. 562.50 (each and dls. 555 per chest, 12th sale to arrive.

BENARES.—Remains as usual subject to the market rate of Patna, and is now quoted dls. 10 less of Patna, the demand has been an average as usual.

MALWA.—It is difficult to find out the true state of the market much latitude is allowed the Chinese in clearing the Opium, and though the quotations by them have been bordering on dls. 650 per chest, I hear of transactions at dls.630 cash effected to Europeans.

DISCOUNT and MORTGAGES.—Money has been somewhat in demand during the fortnight, and Mortgages have been done at 12 per cent for a term. Discounts of Bank's own acceptances short at 9 per cent, and of fist chop bills short at ten per cent.

EXCHANGE.—The amount of Private Paper offering has been rather smaller than usual, and Firt Class Bills have been decidedly scarce. A good business has been done in Rupees, including those privately, and Bank drawn. A considerable demand has existed on Singapore, in consequence probably of the removal of the restriction on the exportation from the rice ports.

BENGAL.

THE arrangement made with the Rajpootana states for the support of the Thuggee department lately established, is that each state shall pay Rs. 400 a month.—*Englishman, Jan.* 13.

THE Chief of Nursingguth, when he heard that some rebel Hindostanees were near, sent for them and gave them a fee. He has drawn the attention of Government upon himself in consequence.—*Id*

KISHNA BAEE, one of the widows of the infamous Nana, requested leave of the Governor-General to correspond with Bala Rao now residing at Nepaul. This has been refused. The Baee emphatically called herself widow in this petition. It is opposed to all prejudices amongst Hindoos for a wife to call herself a widow if her husband were alive. It was with regard to the ceremony of the shrad for the dead that Kishna Baee wished to write to Bala Rao, whose duty it is to perform it, the Nana having left no direct heir.—*Id.*

THERE are constant differences occuring between the Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana, and the Political Agent of Jeypoor. The former complains that to all his instructions and remonstrances regarding the conduct of the Jeypoor government he receives nothing but frivolous or evasive answers. Pundit Sheodeen, the minister of Jeypoor, writes these replies, and the Political Agent merely copies them and forwards them without remark of his own. We understand the Governor-General's Agent complains that it is impossible to uphold the authority of the British government properly in this condition of affairs. The revenue is often collected by force, and dacoits are harboured notwithstanding the repeated warnings of the Agent.—*Id.*

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1864.

Notification, Home Department, Fort William, 12th January.—The Steamer *Nemesis* arived off Garden Reach at a quarter past five o'clock P.M., having on board the Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., K.S.I., appointed by the Queen to be Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Sir John Lawrence was waited upon on board of the *Nemesis* by a deputation of the Secretaries of the Government and Personal Staff of the Governor-General, and having landed, immediately proceeded to the Government House. At a quarter past six P.M. Sir John Lawrence took the prescribed oaths, and his seat as Viceroy and Governor-General in His Excellency's Council.

The following Proclamation is published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council:—

"Proclamation.—Whereas the Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath and Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, a Member of the Queen's Most Hon'ble Privy Council, has been appointed by Her Majesty to be Her Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and has assumed the said office, the said appointment is hereby notified, and it is proclaimed that the said Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart, G.C.B., K.S.I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, has this day taken the usual oaths and his seat in his Excellency's Council.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Notification, Home Department, Fort William, 12th January,—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council directs that all distinctions and honours which were paid to His Excellency Colonel Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B., when holding the Office of Governor-General of India, shall be continued to His Excellency during his stay in this Presidency.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

—*Id.*

PUNJAUB.

CAMP, BRIDGE OF BOATS ABOVE TERBEYLA, 6th January 1864.—The "Jadoun Field Force" under the command of Brigadier Wilde, C.B., has done its task, and is now encamped on the bed of the Indus preparatory to its dissolution.

The 101st will cross over to-day and march back to quarters at Rawul Pindee. The Red Coats look bright and smart, *malgre* their months of exposure, and the men are thoroughly inured to long marching and hard work. From the first, the "old toughs" contrasted favorably with the 71st Highlanders, whose ranks were filled with ague-stricken visages at the opening of the campaign. Both regiments have done brave deeds, which have found their echo far and near, but the 101st are the better fitted to work beside the war-worn sheepskin coats of the hardy soldiers of the Punjab Ir

FROM NEWPORT.

602 Samoset.

FROM CHINA.

532 Earl of Shaftesbury, Kroun.

FROM GALLE.

768 Orso, Lawrence & Co. Dec. 30
833 Rob Roy, Blackjack.
871 Queen of England, Cates.
848 Vinnicra, Green.

FROM CALCUTTA.

676 Burlington, Howes.
861 Ceres.
1056 Day Dream.
320 Emma. Dec. 13
Esmeralda, York—Stearns, Hubart & Co.
1178 Evelyn.
637 J. W. Brookman.
1350 Labrador, Quinna—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1344 Lady Clarendon—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
800 Lady Canning.
664 Mary Ann.
573 Mary Crocker. Dec. 30
670 Myaram Dyaram, Brady.
1032 Ontario, Villacott,—Ewart, Latham & Co.
819 Oomar Pasha. Jan. 2
1164 Robinson Crusoe.
988 Raritan—Colsen & Co.
974 Sir Hugh Rose.
1165 Startled Fawn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Dec. 29
363 Teazor.

FROM BOSTON.

201 Peracles, Fergusson—Framjee, Sands & Co.

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

184 Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie, Scovell & Co. July 25
846 Jumna, Phillips. July 5

FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.

169 Enfield, Reid.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

275 Ann Jenkins, Jones—Fleming & Co.
738 Akbar, Pizzey. Aug. 8
477 Albion, Hughes—Fleming & Co.
Chimera, Mott—Fleming & Co.
336 F. Bazil, Laws. Aug. 1
467 Fanny, Chase. Nov. 24
356 Frederick Bazell, Laws. Aug. 1
1459 Herefordshire, Walker. July 28
Mudge, Stewart—Fleming & Co.
Scinde, Schrewsbury—Fleming & Co.
Telegraph, Jones.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK AND FREIGHT LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.		Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	...	2s. 15/16d. to 2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do.	do.	...2s. 1/16d.
Do. Documents	Do.	do.	...2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight		103
Madras	30 days' sight		100
China	60 Do.	do.	...223 to 225.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	120 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	250 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	.....	6 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20		2 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	60 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	76 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A & China	200	5 do.	80 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	180 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70	.....	50 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	110 pr. ct. pm.
RoyalBank of India	125	.....	16 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,057	575 do.	Rs. 12,500 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,400 p.sh.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 do.	Rs. 2,500 per share.
Do. B. „	5,000	.....	Rs.32,500 (per share) pm
Frere Press Co	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 26,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 700 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 2,300 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G.I.P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	20-14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nmi.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 50 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 40 prem.
Victoria Mills	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 250 to 275
Do. New	1,500	.....	Rs. 250 prem.
Do. Debentures	2,500	3 per. cent.	Rs. 300 prem.
Do. Shares	1,200	.....	Rs. 1,200.
Do. Debentures	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 250 prem.
Do. Shares	1,500	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Do. Debentures	400	.....	Par.
Bombay Land Investment Co.	300	.....	Rs.20 p.sh. pm.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 5,000. pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Rs.225 dem.pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 100 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Rs. 200 dis.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs.30 p.sh. pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 500 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan 96
„ Loan 1835-36 ..... }
„ Loan 1842-43 ..... } 92
„ Loan 1854-55 ..... }
New Five per Cent. Loan 106
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan 113

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ..... Rs. 10-4-0
Bank of England Notes ..... „ 10-3-0
Spanish Dollars ..... „ 240
Carolus ..... „ 300
Mexican Dollars ..... „ 225
German Crowns ..... „ 213
Five-Franc Pieces ..... „ 208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver ..... „ 105½
Gold Leaf ..... „ 16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (21st Jan. 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba — Per candy.

Broach and Surat Old (ready.)	Rs.	560 to 565
Old Dhollera, (ready.)	„	590 to 600
Old Bhownuggur, (ready.)	„	590 to 595
New Oomravuttee	„	535 to 540
Old Compta, (ready.)	„	575 to 580
Old Dharwar Sawginned	„	655 to 660
New Barsee and Nuggur	„	630 to 635
Old Veeravul	„	545 to 550
New Khandeish	„	625 to 630
Old Poratchee	„	550 to 555
New Accote	„	650 to 655
Old Mangalore	„	555 to 560

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,350 to 1,400.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 3 to 6 4 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... „ 5 11 to 5 12
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ... „ 32 to 33
Niger ... „ 37 to 38

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY 1864.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 22nd Dec. 1863.	From 23rd Dec. 1863, to 9th Jan. 1864.	Total.
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
AT INDORE.			
For 1862-63	...	...	*45,467
„ 1863-64	3,884	379	4,263
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1862-63	...	...	4,411
„ 1863-64	1,410	2	1,412

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 12th Jan. 1864.	From 13th to 19th Jan. 1864.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
AT INDORE.				
For 1862-63	...	...	12	*45,455
„ 1863-64	3,334	216	...	3,550
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63	...	...	½	4,410½
„ 1863-64	1,292½	119	½	1,411½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 12th Jan. 1863.	From 13th to 19th Jan. 1864.	Total.	Balance.
	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
AT INDORE.				
For 1862-63	44,296	35	44,331	1,124
„ 1863-64	2,517	208	2,725	825
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1862-63	4,235	...	4,235	1754
„ 1863-64	926½	7	933½	478

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 13TH TO 19TH JANUARY 1864.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *Orissa*	35
Of the Season 1863-64.	
Per Steamer *Orissa*	215
Total ...	250

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 20th January 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, Esq.
CAMA, Esq.
KANSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. 2s. 1¾d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 1¾d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 1 d. „
„ 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ On demand 2s. 0¾d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants Loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. * 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd December 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ On Demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Circular Notes ..... INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties having remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On transferring Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s 0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 1 do. ..... 2s. 0d. „
„ On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. „
On Scotland } do. ... } 1s. 11¾d. „
On Ireland } do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.}

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokahama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. ..... 4 „ „
Do. 12 do. ..... 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 16th January 1864. Acting Agent.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	„
3 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	„
2 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	„
1 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	0¾d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.
Do. 6 do.	5 „
Do. 12 do.	6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી મુમબાઈ તરેડીગ એનદ બેકીગ આસોસ્યેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ., *Chairman*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
BOMANJEE NUSSERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.

Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE, and SONS.

Secretary.

Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction o local Business.

The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum,
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay 15th Sept. 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600000,) RESERVE FUND. —Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Remion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credi and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0¾d.	„
On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	„
On France 6 months' sight...fre.	2-60	cts.	„
3 Do. Do.	2-54	„	„
On Demand	2-49	„	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1,000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and a proved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. B. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, ESQ., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, ESQ., (Messrs. Forbes & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BRUNOUGGUR, ESQ.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, ESQ.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, ESQ.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, ESQ.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, ESQ.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, ESQ.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.	
Deposits for 3 months certain	3	„
„ 6 „	5	„
„ 12 „	6	„

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreements.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonored Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 20th January 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland do. 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 16th January 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, ESQ., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, ESQ.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, ESQ.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, ESQ.
WILLIAM HARRISON, ESQ.
DEANE J. HOARE, ESQ.
HARRY YOUNG, ESQ., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rup.
„ „ „ „ 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ „ „ „ 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ „ „ „ 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ „ „ „ 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
On Scotland..... } On demand.. 2s. 0¾d. do.
On Ireland.....

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* received payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, *forward* the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 15th January 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee,
Do. „ at 3 „ at 2s. 0¾d. „
Do. Demand } 1s. 11¾d. „
Do. Scotland „ .....
Do. Ireland „ .....

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. „

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand.....2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight.....3 „
Do. 6 „ .....4 „
Do. 12 „ .....5 „

The interest on the class of Deposits applicable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 16th January 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight	at 2s.	0¾d.	per rupee.
4 „	2s.	0¼d.	„
3 „	2s.	0¼d.	„
2 „	2s.	0¼d.	„
1 „	2s.	0¼d.	„
On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	„

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from upcountry stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of.....¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody..¼ per cent.
Hours of business, 10 to 4½ Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

Bombay, 19th January 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)—HEAD OFFICE, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.—Branches at Kurrachee and Bombay.—(Others in course of being opened.)

CAPITAL,—ONE MILLION STERLING, *In 50,000 Shares of £20 each, 37,5000 of which have been issued. It is not intended to call up more than £10 per Share.*

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

WILLIAM PATRICK ANDREW, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway) 26, Montagu Square, Hyde Park.

Deputy Chairman.

FRANCIS WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited,) 9, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park.

HARRY BORRODAILE, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scinde and Cape Town Railways) Ham, Surrey.

ARCHIBALD BOYD, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London) Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park.

WILLIAM DENT, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China), Park Crescent, Regent's Park.

SIR STUART ALEXANDER DONALDSON (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of New South Wales), 32, Prince's Gardens, Kensington.

WILLIAM MCKINNON, Esq., (of the firm of